

Forest City.

—Ora Mullen was a St. Joseph visitor, Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alpha Hayden spent Thursday in St. Joseph.

—Mrs. R. W. Fawks and Mrs. Beavers were in St. Joseph, Tuesday.

—George Lease spent Saturday visiting in St. Joseph and Savannah.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Webster visited home folks here, Saturday.

—Mrs. Chris. Jamison went to St. Joseph, Tuesday, to visit relatives.

—F. W. Beavers and Earl Hitt were in Oregon on business, Tuesday.

—Mr. Ferguson, who has been quite sick, is reported to be slowly improving.

—Mrs. Beavers was visiting in the country, Saturday, guest of her parents.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Pearson left Thursday for their home in Centralia, Ill.

—Miss Muri Jamison visited in the country from Saturday until Sunday evening.

—J. W. Beavers, of Mendon, Mo., was the guest of relatives here, one day last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sid Moore, of Oregon, visited with Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Moore, Sunday.

—Several of our young people attended Epworth League at Kinsey school house, Sunday eve.

—Mrs. Dave Wallace left the first of the week for Emerson, Ia., to visit relatives a couple of weeks.

—Miss Grace Kollmer was the guest of Miss Lucile Garner in Kinsey neighborhood, over Sunday.

—Jim Williams, of Fortescue, was visiting his sister, Mrs. Anna Golins, and family, one day last week.

—Mrs. Carrie Long and son left Saturday for their home in Hamburg, Ia., after several days' visit with relatives here.

—Quite a number of our people attended church at Walnut Grove school house, Friday evening, and assisted in the song service.

—Mr. Eads, who purchased the old Catholic church, is having it taken to pieces and removing it with the automobile to his farm near the White Cloud landing, better known as the Kaiser farm.

RUBY.

Monarch.

—Everybody is preparing for threshing.

—Born, to Gottlieb Ott and wife, a ten-pound girl, July 19.

—Frank Colhour and family visited Sunday evening at Frank Heckman's.

—Annis Hughes is visiting her sister, Mrs. Joe Heckman, of near Fillmore.

—Joe Heckman and wife, of near Fillmore, visited at R. L. Hughes', Sunday.

—Mrs. John Graham and son, Edward, made a trip to Amazonia, Monday of this week.

—Bessie and Leola Estey, of Amazonia, are visiting with their aunt, Mrs. John Graham.

—George Traub and family spent Friday evening at Art Traub's, in the Mayflower district.

—Robert Emerson, Arthur Hughes and Jimmie Smith made a trip to St. Joseph, one day, last week.

—Harry Stipes, wife and baby visited with home folks, Saturday night and Sunday.

—Mrs. J. J. Garner went home with them.

CLIFFORD.

—Will Kneale was looking after business interests in St. Joseph, this week.

—Mrs. Pearl Frye, accompanied by her niece, Miss Virginia Netherland, are visiting in St. Joseph, the guests of her sister, Mrs. A. A. Disque, in St. Joseph.

—Irvine McMurray, of Delta, Colorado, was here for a few days this week, the guest of his aunts and uncle, Mrs. A. K. Irvine, Mrs. India Price and Doug. Johnson.

—Mrs. Annis Lewis, of St. Louis, made a brief visit with her sister, Mrs. Elma Jones, last week and is now visiting her daughter, Mrs. Bertha Wakeley, near Maitland.

—She is enroute home from East Vancouver, British Columbia, where she has been visiting her niece, Mrs. Frank Freeman and family.

—Hugh Cottler, of Liberty township, lost his fine barn by fire, Saturday of last week, July 15.

—We understand that three or four fine horses also perished and all of his hay and farming implements. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion—likely the hay heating.

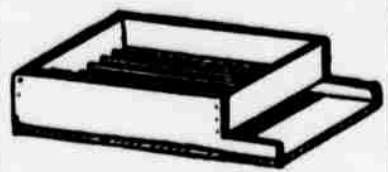
—Charles Anselment, wife and daughter, Mrs. Arch Crews, left Wednesday of this week for an extended Western trip. They will go through the National Park, visit Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and all other points of interest on the Pacific Coast. They will be gone three or four months.



SEED CORN OF UNIFORM SIZE

Every Farmer Should Recognize Its Great Importance When Mechanical Planter Is Employed.

Every farmer should realize the importance of using seed corn that was uniform in size when a mechanical planter is employed; otherwise the large grains will clog the machine, thus resulting in its not planting many hills before the operator can notice same; the very small grains are sure to overplant, or put more kernels in the hill than are desired, thus making work in thinning them out. Where the seed is uniform in size the stand of corn will be the same; even and with the same number of stalks in each hill, which is well worth the slight extra labor in grading the seed, says the Homestead. The simple little grader illustrated in this article, may be built in a few hours' time and with it there is no need to shell off the tip of the ear, as these small grains are taken out in the grading as well as the large kernels, pieces of cob, etc. To build: a box is made about 12 by 15 inches square and five inches high. This has a projecting board at one end six inches wide. About one inch from the bottom nail a small cleat all around the inside of box; across the short way of box stretch fine wire by placing lath nails in this cleat and overbinding with the wire, stretching same across the box



For Grading Size of Kernels.

each time, these wires should be one-half inch apart. Now prepare some small strips of wood three-eighths inch in size and in a triangular form, or three cornered, have these the length of the box and nail them to the top side of cleats so that there will be about five-sixteenths of inch space between them; this also may be increased if a corn with large kernels is used, but for the average size this permits the small and uniform kernels to pass this screen and retain the larger grains. The second screen is to take out all the small grains, and for that purpose drive lath nails in the bottom of box or along the edges of same on all four sides; these should be about one-fourth inch apart, depending on the size of corn used. On these stretch fine wire in each direction so as to make a screen, or use a piece of screening cut the size desired. This, with the projecting board at one side, completes the grader. It is operated in the manner of any screen. The corn is placed in the hopper at the top, and the uniform and small kernels readily pass through to the second screen, where the uniform kernels are retained and the small ones pass through; the uniform kernels coming out over the projecting board into the basket, thus securing seed that is exactly of the same size.

COST OF FARMHOUSE LIGHTS

Results of Experiments at Pennsylvania Station Show Acetylene Is Most Economical.

The Pennsylvania experiment station has made some experiments with kerosene, gasoline, denatured alcohol and acetylene lamps to determine the relative value of each form of lighting farm houses, with the following conclusions:

"All kerosene lights without mantle are of very poor quality, very little daylight, hard on the eyes and hence likely to produce pain and nervous irritation and injury to health.

"Acetylene, gasoline and alcohol (the first one a naked flame and the last two using mantles) give light of a very much better quality than kerosene, a light which in the proportion of the colors in its composition is very much more like daylight. A light of good quality can be obtained also from kerosene by using a mantle.

"By reason of the very excellent quality of acetylene light and taking account of the eye injuries and pain and the effects on general health, that may result from the use of ordinary kerosene light the former may be truly much more economical than the latter, notwithstanding the greater cost per candle power of acetylene. This is true, also, of alcohol light (even at present prices) by reason of its very good quality."

There is no doubt that the poor light of most farm houses contributes to some extent to a desire of the boy or girl to go to the city, where reading after dark is not an irksome task for eye and mind.

Temporary Pasture.

The Cornell station recommends the following for a temporary pasture on good land: Timothy, 10 pounds; red clover, 8 pounds; alsike clover, 4 pounds. Four pounds of red top may be added to the above for land that is wet or sour. For a permanent pasture on good land the following seeds should be sown: Timothy, 8 pounds; red top, 4 pounds; Canadian blue grass, 4 pounds; red clover, 6 pounds; alsike clover, 3 pounds; white clover, 1 pound.

The War Fifty Years Ago

Horace Greeley Demands That National Army Occupy Richmond Before July 20, 1861—Great Editor Impatient Because of Talk of Compromise—Virginians Dub Lincoln "Illinois Ape" and General Scott "Arch Traitor"—Slipshod Way of Handling News Features in Those Days—General Banks Declares Martial Law in Baltimore—Randall's "Maryland" Lyric Written. General Patterson Preparing to Recross the Potomac at Williamsport.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

(Copyright by American Press Association, 1911.)

At the head of the New York Tribune's editorial column for June 26, 1861, appeared the following:

THE NATION'S WAR CRY.

Forward to Richmond! Forward to Richmond! The Rebel Congress must not be allowed to meet there on the 20th of July! By that date the place must be held by the National Army!

This was printed in italics and small caps and was repeated day after day for several weeks.

The Tribune had now become rather restive under the delay to get action and was caustic in its criticisms. General Robert Patterson it accused of "moping" because he did not follow up and attack General Joseph E. Johnston after the evacuation of Harpers Ferry. Editor Horace Greeley showed almost equal impatience with General Scott. Even the administration was not immune from his pen.

One of the things that aroused the Tribune editor's ire was the talk of compromise. At this late date the peace discussion had nearly all died out, but there was still an occasional rumor of southern delegations in Washington to offer terms of settlement. These reports were as so many red rags to Mr. Greeley. One of his standing slogans was "No compromise with traitors!" The endearing epithets were by no means confined to the north. In Virginia they were calling General Scott a "traitor" and an "arch-traitor" (Scott was a native of Virginia) and Lincoln an "Illinois ape" and a "beast." Nor were the family quarrels restricted to the north. Greeley may have scolded because there was not more energy displayed at Washington, but this very week came a report that General Robert E. Lee had threatened to resign because of differences with Jefferson Davis and General Beauregard.

In those days the news traveled slowly. It was no uncommon occurrence



HORACE GREELEY, EDITOR NEW YORK TRIBUNE, WHO WAS IMPATIENT FIFTY YEARS AGO BECAUSE RICHMOND WAS NOT TAKEN.

rence for tidings of a battle to be delayed two or three days, and sometimes it was a week or more before accurate details were known. Not only were the facilities for gathering and transmitting news more meager than with us, but the war disturbed communications and made the work of the correspondent hazardous and difficult. It is not to be wondered at that both the north and the south were filled with grotesque and absurd reports. News of some kind the people must have, and if they could not get the facts there were plenty ready to fabricate. In turn these unfounded rumors tended to inflame the passion and prejudice on both sides.

Greeley's Nerves Relieved.

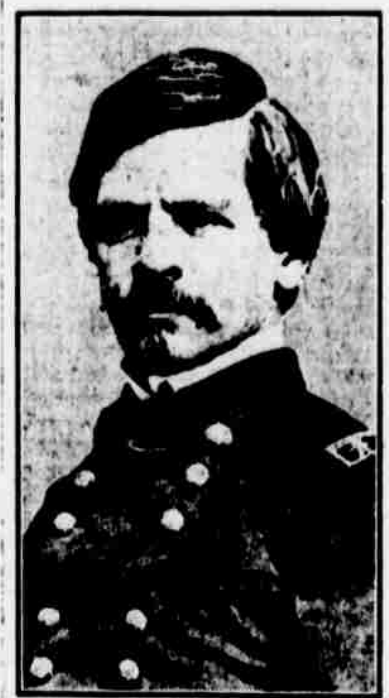
Mr. Greeley was to have succumbed from the compromise nightmare, however. On June 29 his Washington correspondent had information that President Lincoln did not favor compromise, but had determined on a vigorous policy. During the next day or two the report was confirmed, and the Tribune was elated accordingly. It is probable that this had been Lincoln's attitude all along, but he was not making everybody his confidant. The time was one of frightful suspense, and it is not surprising that the nerves of even so great an editor as Horace Greeley should become unruly and do things.

An amusing illustration of the kind of rumors that were on the wing appeared in the Tribune of June 27. There were duly set forth purported extracts from a letter written by John Minor Botts of Virginia. Mr. Botts, it was made to appear, had received a few votes for congress and proposed to take his seat in the national house. He had traveled from Richmond to Washington in disguise. He reported that General Beauregard had just sent an alarm message to the cotton states

begging them to raise 100,000 men at once or they would be "ruined." The letter contained other fearful and wonderful information, and Greeley wrote an elated editorial thereon. Two or three days later he was quite "peevish" at charges that the whole thing was a forgery and rather elaborately explained that he had received other letters from John Minor Botts and could have sworn this was genuine.

Journalism in '61.

The manner of "playing up" news stories was a spectacle for men and angels. All the Washington news was

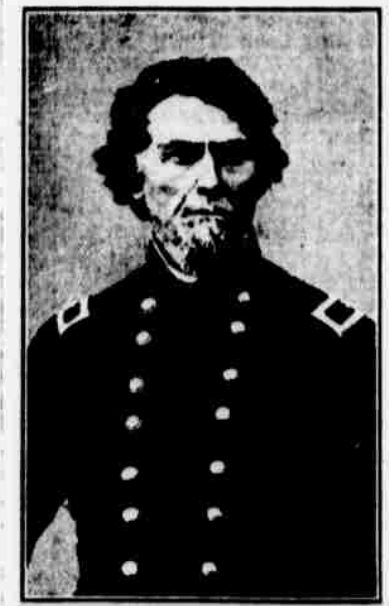


GENERAL NATHANIEL P. BANKS, WHO DECLARED MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE LATE IN JUNE, 1861.

dumped together, hit or miss. Frequently the matter under the Washington date line would start out with a discussion of the weather, then recount some reception, next editorialize and finally, after a batch of minor items of more or less importance, would give the news of a historic battle. The reader in those days had to be laborious and patient. He needed a microscope to spy out the really important item, which was nearly always buried in a muck of trivialities. In the Tribune this was offset to some extent by a daily editorial, entitled "Latest News of the War," in which there was some idea of news values and sense of proportion. Mr. Greeley was a better newspaper man, according to the modern acceptance of the term, than his correspondents or head-writers.

Greeley Editorials Were Events.

The Tribune is mentioned because it was by all odds the chief journalistic force during the war. Indeed, no single newspaper has ever played so historic a part during the life of the nation, and it is scarcely possible that one ever will. Some of the Greeley utterances were more than editorials. They were events. Whatever impatience he showed with the administration or with leading generals came



BENJAMIN F. KELLEY, COMMANDER AT BATTLE OF PHILIPPI, COMMISSIONED BRIGADIER GENERAL EARLY IN JULY, 1861.

from excess of zeal. All recognized his honesty, his ability and his whole hearted devotion to the Union. His name will be remembered as long as newspapers are published or as men love liberty.

Martial Law in Baltimore.

Perhaps the most important event of the week ending July 1 was the virtual declaration of martial law in Baltimore by General N. P. Banks, who had

been placed in command there, supplanting General Cadwalader after General Butler had been ordered to Fortress Monroe. This was accompanied by the arrest of Marshal George P. Kane and later by the police commissioners of the city. While Maryland seemingly had been pacified some weeks earlier, there were still mutterings. After the arrest of Marshal Kane and the police commissioners a quantity of arms and war supplies was found concealed under the floors and elsewhere in the city hall. Colonel John R. Kenly was placed in command. There was naturally intense excitement, and fears were expressed that the police force would not serve under martial law. These fears proved groundless for the most part, but Colonel Kenly deemed it wise to swear in several hundred Union sympathizers.

This practically ended the attempt of southern sympathizers to take Maryland out of the Union. Many of them left the state and enlisted in the Confederate armies. It was during this period of turmoil and suspense that James Ryder Randall, a native of the state, but at this time a professor of literature in Louisiana, wrote the noble song "Maryland."

The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland!
His torch is at thy temple door,
Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore
That tinctured the streets of Baltimore
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

There were no very important actions during the week. On June 27 the Freeborn landed a company of men at Matthias point, on the shore of the Potomac. These were engaged most of the day in throwing up breastworks. Just as they were ready to return to the boats they were attacked by several hundred Confederates. The Freeborn began a bombardment, under which the men safely got on board, some of them swimming, but Captain James H. Ward of the Potomac flotilla, who was with the Freeborn, was killed. From this and previous engagements the Federals learned one important lesson—that it was a waste of time, ammunition and life to bombard these points along the Potomac unless there was a sufficient land force to hold them.

Lew Wallace Fools Enemy.

After Colonel Lew Wallace's victory at Romney, in western Virginia, he returned to Cumberland and there for a month was threatened by a superior Confederate force who cut his communications and isolated him. With only a few rounds of ammunition and scant supplies, Wallace's position became desperate. He sent his sick to Bedford, Pa., and started as if to follow them. When outside the town, however, he faced about ready to give battle. This movement disconcerted a force of the enemy approaching Cumberland, and they turned aside, after which Wallace once more entered the town. On June 28 a force of thirteen picked men from his regiment encountered forty-one of the enemy near



JOHN C. FREMONT, APPOINTED ONE OF THE FOUR MAJOR GENERALS OF THE REGULAR ARMY, WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE AND REPORTED AT WASHINGTON LATE IN JUNE, 1861.

Frankfort and attacked them, killing eight, driving the remainder two miles and capturing seventeen horses. On their way back they were in turn attacked by seventy-five of Ashby's command, but escaped. Only one man out of the thirteen was lost on the entire expedition.

Two more engagements that week of some consequence were a skirmish at Bowers, Va., and the capture of the St. Nicholas by a ruse of the Confederates. The promotion of Colonel Benjamin F. Kelley, the hero of the fight at Philippi, to brigadier general; excitement at Denver because of the expedition of an insurgent force up Cherry creek; and the arrival of General John C. Fremont at Washington constituted the other notable events.

In the meantime there were important movements on foot or in preparation by two of the Union armies. After some hesitation and repeated urging from Washington, General Robert Patterson was making ready to recross the Potomac at Williamsport. On June 29 and 30 General McClellan marched his army from Grafton to Clarksburg. The Confederates were now in the vicinity of Beverly and were under the command of General Garnett, an experienced officer who had seen service in the Mexican war.

REAL ESTATE NIMEOGRAPH

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY W. H. RICHARDS, OREGON, MO.
OFFICE UPSTAIRS IN THE MOORE BLOCK.

Abstracter and Negotiator of Loans.

Transfers for week ending July 15, 1911:

WARRANTY DEEDS.

G. Kunkel, et al. to John E. Kunkel, lot 1, block 2, Oregon. \$ 1
Ira G. Graham to James Golens, s 75 feet, lots 7, 8, 9, block 4.
Mart Add Corning..... 500
H. H. McAdoo to B. M. McCue, 75a in w2 ne 36, 39, 38..... 1

Executrix's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary of the estate of Albert Roecker, deceased, were granted to the undersigned, on the 19th day of May, 1911, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executrix within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 29th day of May, 1911.
LIZZIE M. ROECKER, Executrix.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters of Administration, on the estate of Mary E. Hardman, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 15th day of May, 1911, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administrator within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 19th day of May, 1911.
C. C. HARDMAN, Administrator.

Executor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that Letters Testamentary of the estate of Edith A. Hinde, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of December 1906, by the Probate Court of Holt County, Missouri. All persons having claims against said estate, are required to exhibit them for allowance to the executor within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of said estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred. This 2nd day of July, 1911.
THOMAS S. HINDE, Executor.

JOHN B. RATTO,

SENATOR E. J. BURKETT,

Oregon, Mo., Clatsauqua.
SATURDAY,
August 12, 1911.

T. A. LONG, D. V. S. Up-to-Date Veterinary.

Bring in your Sick and Lame Horses. Sore Eyes and Fistula a Specialty. Office in my New Barn, recently completed, opposite depot, [Both Phones No. 13.] OREGON, MO.

W. D. GARTON, PRACTICAL PLASTERER, OREGON, MO.

Ready for business, and will be glad to give you prices on any contract work to be let.

J. T. THATCHER, M. D. Homeopathist and Surgeon OFFICE OVER MOORE & KREEK'S Special attention given to Official Surgery AND ITS RELATION TO CHRONIC DISEASES. Oregon, Mo.

Telephones: Residence, 18; Office 9.
Farmer's: Residence, 52.

NOTICE!

The Gem Theatre will be closed during July and August; opening September 8 with a clean comedy drama of H. Greene's "Ed and Jane."

DR. BARTON PITTS, Eye and Ear Specialist.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL,
8th and Francis. ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Correspondence Solicited.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN from Holt county to prepare for desirable position in Govt. Mail Service. Salary, \$600. Rapid promotion to \$1200. Splendid opportunity. Address Box 61, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TO SHOW THE WORLD.

The Holden Progress aptly says that heretofore Missourians have demanded that the world "show us." The burning of the state capitol turned the tables, and now we've got to "show the world" that we are the greatest, the richest and most progressive state in the west, and a splendid new capital will give us an opportunity to make the world "sit up and take notice." The Progress is right, and such a showing as we will give 'em will be worth much to Missouri—it's the kind of advertising we most need just now.